

[THURSDAY, July 5, 1770.]

NEW-YORK

OR,  
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

( 81 )  
THE



[NUMB. 1435.]

JOURNAL;

THE  
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 12th of March 1770.  
Flour at 16s. 6d. per Ct.  
A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb  
14 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to  
weigh 14½ oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.			
Wheat per Bushel	6s. 0d.	Beef per Barrel	46s. 0d.
Flour—	16s. 6d.	Pork	85s. 0d.
House Bread	14s. 0d.	Salt	2s. 0d.
Well-India Rum	3s. 6d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 6d.
New-England ditto	2s. 5d.	Chocol. per Dos.	29s. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	50s. 0d.	Bees Wax	11s. 9d.
Single refined ditto	55s. 0d.	Nat Wood	28s. 0d.
Molasses	11s. 0d.	Oak ditto	18s. 0d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S  
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	C's Age	High- Water.	Rises H. M.	sets H. M.
THURSDAY	12	7	after 4	34 before 8
FRIDAY	13	8	4 35	8
SATURDAY	14	9	4 36	8
SUNDAY	15	9	4 36	8
MONDAY	16	10	4 36	8
TUESDAY	17	11	4 37	8
WEDNESDAY	18	12	4 37	8

Days 14 Hours 52 Minutes the 5th

MINUTES of the H. of C.—ns, 26th April, 1770.  
Mr. T.—th—k moved for an address to the King,  
for a narrative and all accounts received by the  
treasury, &c. relative to the late disturbances in Boston;  
also for orders and instructions sent to America since the  
24th of June last.

Mr. B.—ckf.—d seconded the motion, and reserved a  
right to speak upon the subject, if others did: Accord-  
ingly afterwards, observed upon the ill policy of the  
American revenue laws, and the ill conduct of Govern-  
ment towards the people there;—they are not subject to  
the people of Great-Britain, but subjects in common  
with them.—General Gage's commission is illegal, and  
supercedes all charters in that country; and placing the  
military above the civil power, is matter that deferred  
the immediate consideration of Parliament; and he  
wished to have a day appointed for an enquiry into the  
state of the colonies.

Lord N.—h was desirous that the House might have a  
narrative of the disturbances in America; and that his  
only objection to the motion was, that the words "All  
accounts relative," &c. would expose the names, and  
might subject to ill-treatment the persons who had given  
the information.

Mr. E.—d B.—ke acknowledged the propriety of con-  
cealing the names of those that had wrote, that they  
should not be exposed to suffer as those had done, where  
letters had been laid before the House the last sessions, and  
copies of them procured and forwarded by one Bullum  
or Bollen.—On the other hand, he thought that garbled  
Letters would not afford the House full information; but  
upon the whole declared he should be satisfied with a  
narrative. He sneered at the Ministry for having in the  
last session needlessly exposed the intelligence of the  
King's officers in America, in laying before the House  
letters that were not required.—Who asked for that ex-  
traordinary letter of Governor Bernard's that recom-  
mended a total alteration of the constitution of the  
Massachusetts government?—It was laid upon the table  
unasked for; and the advice it contained has been too  
fatally followed, for to that Governor is principally  
owing the present unhappy situation of your affairs in  
America.—To what a wretched pass are affairs brought  
by the last three years shameful and weak conduct of  
Administration!—Great-Britain from being rever'd by  
all nations, has submitted to one of her colonies,—two  
of her regiments have made an ignominious retreat from  
their station, and are actual prisoners of war at Castle-  
William, and liable to be starved out by the Bostonians!—  
Administration may probably tell you that you should  
advise them what measures to pursue with America—I  
will not give it,—let them throw up the reins of govern-  
ment which they are unequal to guide, and not wait until  
they drop out of their hands through indolence, or torn  
from them by force.

General M.—cky recommended to the House to be  
satisfied with a narrative of the affairs of Boston, that  
the King's faithful officers there should not be exposed  
and discouraged from giving accounts, as it was their  
duty from time to time to furnish the government: That  
exposing their letters in the last sessions was cruel—and if  
again practised would prevent any intelligence from  
thence—that already many avoided writing, and that  
such as did write were exceedingly cautious therein.

Mr. G.—v—le spoke against exposing the names of the  
letter-writers—lamented the unhappy state of affairs in  
America, which he did not think himself chargeable with  
being the occasion of, altho' he had often been reflected  
on in that respect: For, said he with regard to the stamp  
act, the repeal of which has given rise to the untoward  
situation of your affairs in America.—I will take upon

me to declare, that had I been suffered to have continued  
in office at that time, I would forfeit 100 lives if the act  
had not gone down in America.—I need not again give  
my opinion what your conduct should be towards that  
country, you all know it.

Lord B.—ch—mp opposed the motion in all parts—not  
willing to expose those that have wrote—and not judging  
that garbled letters and accounts can give the House due  
information.

Col. B.—re faulted the measure of sending troops, and  
represented the conduct of administration towards Ame-  
rica, as weak and improper—had he been sent upon the  
command instead of Col. Dalrymple, he would have  
landed the troops at Castle-William, then sent to know  
the state of the town, which, if in actual rebellion, he  
would have treated as enemies, but not otherwise carried  
his men thither.—He spoke highly of Gov. Hutchinson,  
and commended the prudence of Col. Dalrymple in  
withdrawing the troops,—but at the same time lamented  
the disgrace brought upon Great-Britain, by improperly  
placing troops where they had been obliged to retreat  
from their post in an ignominious manner, and become  
prisoners of war at Castle-William.

Lord B.—ing—n gave an account of the Boston affair,  
that the sentinel at the custom-house was first attacked,  
&c.—That he was glad the troops had retreated from  
Boston, being in his opinion no longer useful there,  
because there was no Magistracy that would act with  
them.—That the government is a democracy, and all  
civil officers chosen by the people,—that the Council is a  
democratical part of that Democracy,—that in his opinion  
a Royal Council is necessary for a more proper division of  
powers of government.

William B.—ke faulted the policy and conduct of  
administration towards America, in the language of B.—re  
and B.—ke.

Mr. D.—f—n only proposed an amendment to Mr.  
T.—th—ck's motion, and desired to confine it to a narra-  
tive in such wise as to save the names of the letter-writers.  
And that finally obtained.

L O N D O N,

MAY 3. Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, died,  
at his house in North Audley Street, the Right Hon.  
Lord Viscount Ligonier.

The Duke of Gloucester is appointed Colonel of  
the first regiment of foot guards, in the room of Earl  
Ligonier, deceased.

Lord Loudon is appointed Col. of the third regiment  
of foot, in the room of the Duke of Gloucester.

The treaty of alliance between the Courts of Berlin  
and Petersburg, is finally concluded: On which 30,000  
Prussians are on their march into Poland, to reinforce  
the Russian army in that kingdom.

MAY 5. Last Sunday night a great Personage was much  
hissed by the mob, as he was entering the court-yard of a  
certain great Lady's house in Pall Mall.

From the London Evening Post.  
To Lord CHATHAM.

My Lord,

A S an Englishman I have frequently taken the liberty  
of calling on you to assist in saving your country,  
whose oppressions are too numerous to be refuted, unless  
strenuously supported by those illustrious men, who, in  
these corruptive times, have pledged themselves to the  
people, and whose virtue and integrity all good men, and  
friends to liberty, revere and admire. At the head of  
this band is your Lordship, born with fine talents, and a  
perfect knowledge of that equal balance by which the  
rights of this great kingdom can either be supported or  
defended. My Lord, on the side of public freedom, is  
the best and richest blood in the three kingdoms, whilst  
your enemies are tyrants, cowards and oppressors; evaders  
of law and justice. My Lord, they are men who delight  
in blood and murder: Witness St. George's Fields, and  
the BUTCHERS at Boston. The eyes of all Europe are  
on you. Our enemies dread your uprightness, and all  
good men confide in it. America, my Lord, now claims  
your protection, from all the horrors of a provoked re-  
bellion. Harangue the house you belong to with unceasing  
eloquence, and consider that the lives of thousands may  
possibly be of your Lordship's saving. Like Cato live, or  
boldly die, defending the peoples rights. I cannot con-  
clude without paying my grateful respects to those illustri-  
ous friends who cherish and support you.

PORTIUS

B O S T O N, June 21.

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 1.

"Much good I foresee will result from that inhu-  
man massacre you have had at Boston.—The false re-  
presentations of which, will put parliament, and the people  
in general here, upon reconsidering the representations  
(which I know to be false) that have been made of your  
town and province for a long time past. People in gen-  
eral here are very sorry that government should think pro-  
per to conceal the names of those who have officially writ-  
ten home upon these matters. 'Tis owing to such con-  
duct that we are now in such perplexing difficulties. For  
how can falsehood be detected, or government get at the

truth, from garbled representations, or anonymous ex-  
tracts? However, enough will leak out for you, to know  
who are the authors. It has for some time past been talk-  
ed of, that your American *Prima Personarum* will be appointed  
your governor. I was yesterday informed by an intelli-  
gent gentleman I met with at the Board of Trade, that  
if such appointment should take place, it will be in order  
that way to provide for Bernard, who will then be quar-  
tered 450l. a year upon that appointment; which with a  
little benches place in the Temple, throws him *conten-  
tably* out of sight. Lord Chatham is in all respects a noble  
friend to liberty, and stands forth for justice in the Ame-  
rican cause."

N E W - L O N D O N, June 22.

The General Assembly of this colony, at their late ses-  
sion, passed an act for emitting the sum of Ten Thousand  
Pounds in bills of credit, on interest at two and half per  
cent. to be redeemed in two years.

Last Saturday a transient fellow about 24 Years old, who says  
his name is Livingston, was committed to goal in Hartford, for  
perpetrating a rape (in the woods between Hartford and Bolton)  
on a married woman named Linkhorn about 20 years old. The  
villain appeared on examination to be very unconcerned, and be-  
haved with the greatest indecency.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 28.

Since our last it was discovered, that there was a quantity  
of GOODS purchased at Baltimore for this place, and on fur-  
ther enquiry, they were found to belong to WILLIAM  
WELLS and THOMAS CUMMINGS, shop keepers in  
Second street; they were immediately sent for by the  
Committee, where, after some time obstinately refusing to  
comply with what was advised them by the Committee,  
they agreed so far as to send the goods (amounting to  
600l.) back to Baltimore, which are gone accordingly;  
but as yet they preposterously refuse making any concessi-  
on to the public, for the attempt offered to infringe the  
non-importation agreement entered into by the merchants  
of this city, as the Committee advised them. As hence  
forward there will be a strict watch kept, any person who  
shall hereafter be found out in such base practices, will  
probably be more hardly dealt with.

Tuesday morning last sailed the ship Sharp, Capt. Spier,  
of Glasgow, said to be for Virginia, after lying here two  
weeks, having two inhabitants of this city on board the  
whole time, both day and night. She has discharged only  
a few articles allowed of by our agreement, under the in-  
spection of the Committee.

Saturday last arrived in our river the sloop Little Tom,  
Grinnel; sloop Abigail, All; sloop Polly, Wightman  
from Rhode-Island; the Captains left their vessels below,  
and came to town, where they soon found there was no  
prospect of trade, whereupon they are sailed for Virginia  
and Rhode-Island. Capt. Abraham Smith, in a sloop  
from Providence, who was turned away, as mentioned in  
our last, meeting with the above sloops, thought they had  
good news, when he put about and followed them, till  
they came too at Marcus Hook, where he discovered his  
mistake, wheel'd about, and pushed off for Rhode-  
island.

N E W - H A V E N, June 22.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated April 14, 1770

"It is now absolutely and finally determined, not to re-  
peal the Duty on Tea, in this Session of Parliament: Al-  
derman Trecothick having previously determined a day for  
that purpose, in a very sensible Speech, represented to the  
House, the vast Importance of the Trade of North America,  
to this Country, the Absurdity of taxing the Colonies, or  
wishing to draw a Revenue from thence, when they were  
possessed of a Monopoly of their Trade, by which they ob-  
tained all they had to spare, and even more; the Necessity of  
restoring Harmony and Quiet to the two Countries, from  
the general ill State of Affairs in Europe, as tending towards  
a War; the Injustice of the Stamp Act and the late Revenue  
Act, the Insignificance of the Duty on Tea, the Encourage-  
ment it gave to Smuggling; the Necessity the late Measures  
had put the Americans under of manufacturing for them-  
selves in Prejudice to the Mother Country; the Falacy of  
their Dependence upon the present brisk Trade to Germany  
and other Parts, which now found Employ for their Manufac-  
turers, and prevented their Complaints, which would have o-  
therwise been extremely loud, a Trade which he said was in it's  
Nature temporary and precarious must soon fail, and leave the  
Manufacturers (if the Colonies should continue their Resolu-  
tion not to import) in great Distress.—He stated the Defi-  
ciency of the Trade in the last Year, though several of the Co-  
lonies had illy observed their Agreements, at £.700,000;  
that there were ten Ships now in the River, whose Orders, for  
New-York alone amounted to £.300,000, which must go  
out in Ballast, if the Duty on Tea was not repealed, and  
therefore finally moved for Liberty to bring in a Bill for  
that Purpose: He was seconded by the Lord Mayor, and se-  
veral others, amongst whom was Lord Beauchamp, Son of  
Lord Hartford, (a perfect Courtier) who it was not expected  
would have appeared on that Side of the Question.—

The Minister and his Friends would not enter directly into  
the Merits of the Question, but insisted that they could not  
in Point of Order, by the Rules of the House, resume the  
Consideration of it again in this Session; it having been be-  
fore moved to add the Article of Tea to the Bill for the Re-  
peal of the other Duties, debated, and rejected.

On this Question of Order the Debate chiefly turned, and continued several Hours.—Finally upon Lord Clare's Motion for the other Order of the Day, it was carried in the Affirmative by 30 to 22 (the House being very thin) which put an end to Trecothick's Motion. Mr. Dowdeswell, Gen. Conway, the late Solicitor General, Mr. Dunning, Sir George Saville, &c. spoke for us on the Point of Order as well as upon the general Question.—So far as the Ministerial Speakers went into the Argument upon the Merits (which was but slightly) they reasoned upon the ill Policy of yielding to the Combinations of the Americans; and the Probability that if Parliament stood firm, those Agreements would come to nothing, and the Trade be opened, by the Necessities of the People.—Lord North said, "he wished as much as any Man could do to conciliate the Americans, and to restore Harmony to the two Countries; but he would never be intimidated by the Threats, nor compelled by the Combinations of the Colonies, to make unreasonable or impolitic Concessions to them."—Thus the Matter is fairly brought to Issue, whether the Americans have, or have not, the Resolution, or the Ability, to continue and conform to their Agreements, to decline the Trade of this Country?—Many here think it impossible, and the Ministry are of Opinion that it is now a happy Time for them to make the Experiment, while their Trade to other Parts of the World is so flourishing.—Not that they have an Idea of parting with the Trade of the Colonies, they imagine it will return of its own accord, and that they shall then for ever have done with this Embarrassment in the Management of the Colonies, and the Combinations once dissolved, will never be renewed again; or if renewed will give the People of this Country no Apprehensions.—No Man therefore can be at a loss to determine what the Colonies ought to do upon this Occasion; and as they determine, and conduct, such will be their Fate—all depends upon it. The Game (if I may be allowed the Expression) is in their own Hands, and whether they will play it well or ill, depends upon themselves; but without Union and Firmness they can do nothing.—Happy would it have been, had the other Colonies imitated the Firmness and Integrity of New-York (who it does not appear here, have in any respect infringed their Agreements) we should, I think, have seen a different issue of this Business even in this Session.—But let us forbear Centure.—It is not too late to repair any Misdeeds that have happened; and I must yet believe, that there is Wisdom, Virtue, and Patriotism enough in that Country, not only to save it from Ruin, but to fix it's Right upon a firm Basis.

## L O N D O N,

May 3. Three regiments are ordered immediately to Boston, to join the 14th and 20th, which are already there, and do not both consist of 900 effective men.

May 4. It is now said to be determined to send a very considerable force, as well of ships as men, to New-England; and it is settled that General Gage is to go from New-York to command them.

The two regiments that were, on the murders of the people, removed from Boston to Halifax some time ago, have received orders it is said to proceed to Boston.

With regard to the present state of affairs in America, we hear that very coercive means have been advised and adopted, and are now preparing to be employed.

The future resources of the Bostonians, by calling in the people from the neighbouring towns to assist them in their late adopted measures, is, we hear, to be prevented, by cutting off the communication of the town and country by a fort, which can be so erected as to answer that end effectually.

It is said that it has been determined on, in case any further violence shall have been committed at Boston, before the arrival of the fresh troops, that all the inhabitants shall be deprived of their fire arms.

We hear that Major General Alexander Mackay will soon embark for Boston, in New-England, to take the command of the troops at that place.

By the dispatches already received from America, the occasion of the late riot at Boston, which has been attended with such dreadful consequences, is ascribed to the behaviour of the soldiery; But it is imagined notwithstanding, the load of guilt, will be removed from off their shoulders, on those of the townsmen.

We are informed the motion was over ruled for sending a reinforcement of troops to Boston, until the return of answers from Governor Hutchinson and Colonel Dalrymple to the last dispatches sent from London.

The last letters from the Hague represent the King of Prussia to be dangerously ill.

## CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) May 31.

Yesterday, last night, and this day, we have had the most violent storm of wind and rain here; that ever was known in this remarkable calm season of the year. It began yesterday about 10 o'clock, and continued till this evening, the wind varying frequently from the E. N. E. to the S. S. E. The utmost violence of the gale was observed to be from two to four this morning; when according to the common course, the tide should have been the lowest; else the swell, that must have been thrown into the harbour, would probably have overflowed the greatest part of the town. It is yet impossible to ascertain all the damages that have been sustained along the sea coast and throughout the country; but, if we may judge, from what appeared here this morning, it must be very considerable. viz.

9 Wharves much damaged and some almost destroyed.

Mr Lambert's bridge almost entirely destroyed.

The front wall and whole fortification, between Granville's and Broughton's Baiton, entirely ruined, and will take to repair it £20,000.

The ship Polly, and a schooner much damaged and drove ashore.

24 Schooners much shattered and damaged.

1 Pilot boat much damaged, another crushed & sunk.

1 Sloop, Capt. Hunt of New-York, and 5 other

sloops, one bound out, loaded, much damaged.

1 Loaded sloop driven on the fortification, had 6

feet water in her hold.

1 Brig, the Harriot, loaded and bound out, had all

carried off the Deck and was much shattered.

1 Snow, the Polly, and 1 ship, Carolina Packet,

damaged.

1 Schooner, Savanna Packet, under seizure, and 4 other schooners, sunk.

1 Small schooner lost, 1 do. damaged and overset.

2 Do. and 1 do. with 60 barrels of rice, and 1 do.

loaded with wood, dashed to pieces.

## N E W - Y O R K, July 5.

A Copy of a Letter from the Merchants and Traders in the County of Essex, New-Jersey, to the Committee of Merchants in New-York, in Answer to their Letter, desiring a Congress of Merchants to meet at Norwalk.

Elizabeth-Town, June 8, 1770.

"GENTLEMEN,  
"YOUR Favour of the 2d Instant, we have received and considered; before the Receipt of which, the Merchants, Traders, and Freeholders of this County, being called together by public Advertisements, unanimously resolved to support the Non Importation Agreement to the utmost of their Power; a Copy of which Resolution, signed by us and many others, is here inclosed, which sufficiently discovers their and our Sentiments. As to the Matter of sending Deputies to Norwalk, we are sorry such a Proposal should have been made. Had these Colonies never entered into any Resolutions, a Proposal for Deputies to concert a general Plan, might have been very proper; but now as our Honour and Faith is pledged to each other, shall we leave the noble spirited Inhabitants of Charles-Town, and the other faithful Colonies, to stand or fall by themselves? Should you have invited the whole Continent to the Congress, and should they resolve to break their Agreement, yet this would not have been justifiable. Our Friends on the other Side the Water have a Right to be confuted. 'Tis not our Cause only but theirs also, which is now depending upon keeping or breaking our Agreement. Our Friends in England relying upon our Honour and Faith, have engaged in the Cause, and acted upon our Agreement. They have pledged their Honour for us, and shall we now meet to consult whether we will deceive and leave them the Scorn of their Enemies, who are also the Enemies of Liberty and Justice? Shall we meet to consult whether we have Honour or Faith, or public Virtue? We cannot agree to it. If you had proposed a Meeting for strengthening, and further securing the Virtue and Resolutions of the Colonies, we should have joined you, but to meet and consult whether we will be faithful, would be a Reproach to us. We flatter ourselves that if you will be pleased to re-consider the Matter, you will see the Absurdity, and lay aside the Proposal, which is the earnest Desire of, Gentlemen,  
Your very humble Servants.

We have Authority to assure the Publick, that in the Borough of Elizabeth, in the County of Essex, East New-Jersey, upwards of One Hundred Thousand Yards of Linen and Woollen Cloth, has been manufactured there during the last Year.

On Monday the 18th of last Month, there was a General Meeting of the Trade in Boston, when they came into several Resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to. The Resolves chiefly relate to the Merchants of Portsmouth in New-Hampshire; several of whom (notwithstanding the Merchants through the Continent, have engaged to suspend their Importations from Great Britain, with a Design to obtain Redress of Grievances) lost to all the Feelings of Patriotism and the common Interest, have lately (and at a most important Crisis) imported large Quantities of British and East-India Wares, which are now exposed for Sale, with a Design to enrich themselves, and thereby have meanly taken Advantage of the generous Self-denial of their Fellow-Merchants through the Provinces: And as the Inhabitants of Portsmouth, have failed in not properly expressing their Detestation and Resentment, at a Procedure so infamously selfish, and directly tending to frustrate and render abortive the virtuous Exertions of all North-America, to obtain Relief of our great and common Grievances, as their Sister Colonies had just Reason to expect.—It was therefore

Resolved, That we will have no Trade or commercial Interchange whatsoever with the Merchants of the Colony of New-Hampshire, or any of its Inhabitants, while they are thus counteracting the laudable Exertions of the other Colonies for the common Good. And as it is with Pleasure we perceive a patriotic Spirit widely diffused, and nobly ardent, uniting and disposing the several Colonies to aid each other with Alacrity, when the common Cause requires it, which must ensure, by the Blessing of Heaven, the Prosperity of the Whole; we have just Ground to rely upon it, that the Inhabitants of Salem, Marblehead, Newbury, Ipswich, Plymouth, Nantucket, and other trading and fishing Towns in this Province; as also of the Colonies and Provinces of Connecticut, New York, New-Jersey, Philadelphia, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, &c. will heartily concur with us in this Resolution."

## Mr. GAINE,

At different times, for several years last past, his majesty's Subjects in this part of the world, have been alarmed with the apprehensions of France's making attempts to excite the Indians to take up the hatchet against their new masters. The general opinion has been, that the French would carry on their schemes clandestinely by the river Mississippi; while a few have imagined that they would send a strong fleet up St. Lawrence, and try openly to regain their old possessions in Canada: Neither of which conjectures has proved true; tho' we have now no room left to doubt of their hostile intentions: For it has lately been discovered that they have found means to seduce our hitherto most faithful allies, the warlike MOHAWKS, to their interest; and to make them (if their own words accompanied by corresponding actions, may be relied on) the most inveterate enemies of the commercial interest of Great-Britain. Indeed the bad policy of the English government, in imposing duties on their own manufactures imported into the colonies, has had no small share in alienating the affections of this brave nation.

New-York, June 17th, 1770.

WHEREAS it was discovered Yesterday that some Goods were offered for Sale in this City, by one David Hills, of Massachusetts-Bay, who said he purchased them at Boston and Newport; a few of the Inhabitants and the Committee of Inspection, waited on the Culprit, and after having expatiated on the Nature and Heinousness of his Crime, advised him to make a full and honest Confession of all the Goods he had already sold,—to whom,—the Places where,—and of whom he had purchased them at Boston and Newport; and to shew what he had left: In Consequence of which, he voluntarily delivered into the Possession of Mr. Jonas Platt, of this City, to be under the Direction of the Committee, three Barrel, containing (as he said) 174 Packs of Pins, a Parcel of Silk Handkerchiefs, and sundry other Articles, and promised to appear before the Commit-

tee, who were warned to attend in order to make what further Discovery they could, and by shewing their just Abhorrence of such Conduct, to prevent the like clandestine Practices for the future.—But whether to defeat the proposed critical Enquiry (by frightening the Man to make off) whether from the natural Malignity of their Hearts, or for the sake of Liberty, or from a false Zeal to acquire the Title of Sons of Liberty; or other unknown Causes, some lawless Ruffians, last Night between one and two o'clock, disguised like Thieves and Robbers, came to the House of the said Jonas Platt, and found Means to prevail on him to open the Street Door, and afterwards the Door of the Room where the said Goods were confidentially deposited; which they carried off some little Distance, set fire to them, and then went off. The Committee therefore in just Indignation of the above recited riotous Conduct, which they consider as a high Insult offered them, and through them to all the worthy fellow Citizens they have the Honour to represent; flatter themselves every good Member of Society will not only manifest on the present and every other similar Occasion, a due Abhorrence of such villainous Proceedings; but do all that in him lies to bring the Authors, Aiders, and abettors of so unwarrantable an Act to speedy Justice.

James Desbrosses, Jun.  
John Altop,  
John Broome,  
William Neilson,  
Theodorus Van Wyck,  
Walter Franklin,  
John Murray,  
Jacob Watson,  
Theophilus Bachs,  
Thomas Franklin, Jun.  
Joac Low,  
Thomas Wm. Moore,  
Henry Remsen, Jun.  
John Harris Cruger,  
John Thurman, Jun.  
Thomas Walton,  
Peter T. Curtenius,  
Hubert Van Wageningen,  
Joseph Bull,  
Edward Light,  
Charles M'Evera.

N. B. Samuel Verplank, out of Town.  
Committee of Inspection.

I Agree with the rest of the Committee in condemning the Act of burning the Goods, as highly unwarrantable and unlawful, but differ from them in the latter Part of the Advertisement; so far, that I would not choose to manifest my abhorrence by doing all that in me lies to discover the Authors, Aiders, and Abettors thereof, (even if I knew them) so as to bring them to speedy Justice, because I think what they did, proceeded rather from Imprudence or an intemperate Zeal, than from a real malignity of Heart; and therefore I cannot recommend the seeking of a Discovery to others, when I would not do it myself. It was with the above Exception I did sign the Advertisement of the Committee.

PETER T. CURTENIUS.

Extract of a Letter from one of the principal Merchants in Boston, to his Friend in New-York, dated 26th June, 1770.

SIR,  
I am now to acknowledge the receipt of your favours of the 4th and 6th instant; the former I should have replied to before, but I have been so engaged in public business, that I have been prevented. In yours of the 16th instant, you observe, that your Committee are extremely sore with the conduct of our merchants in importing goods this Spring, and think they have not exerted themselves so fully as they might have done, to prevent it; I am persuaded they would be altogether of a different opinion. Were they fully acquainted with our circumstances, and with the difficulties we have had to encounter from every quarter: when I consider, we have had a governor, together with a board of commissioners, with their train of officers and dependants, who have exerted every nerve to render abortive the non-importation agreement, and have in every possible way, supported those who have been disposed from interested and sordid views, to continue their importations; when I add to this, the aid and support they have had from the military power; when I also consider, that we have a government on each side of us, who have imported as usual, without the least restraint, and that we have six or seven ports within our government, to attend to, besides our own; I wonder for my part, how we have been able to continue and so strictly to adhere to the agreement, as we have done, and instead of being censured, we rather deserve the praise of all our neighbours, for the firmness and spirit we have discovered under all our difficulties and embarrassments; we have lost blood in the very cause of non importation, witness the murder of young Snider; when the merchants with you can plead the same obstructions, and produce such evidence of their zeal in this cause, it is apprehended, they may with more reason and propriety pass such censure upon our conduct. You are somewhat mistaken in saying that our agreement commenced twelve months before the arrival of the troops; our agreement commenced in August 1768, and the troops arrived two months after, viz. the first of October, so that they have actual counterworked us almost the whole of the time the agreement has subsisted. With respect to storing tea, for which we are blamed, it could not be avoided, as you will be convinced by perusing the act of 17th Geo. 3d ch. 30 S. 8. which expressly prohibits its being returned, upon pain of forfeiture. As to re-shipping the goods imported contrary to the agreement, we were as early in that measure, as you were, of which your committee were duly notified. As to the goods lately imported contrary to the agreement, we advised your committee respecting this matter, and tho' we at first thought there would have been sufficient to have loaded, near two vessels, yet upon examination, we found, that there was not enough to load one, and they were re-shipped by Capt. Scott: Some few have been imported since and are now in store ready for re-shipping by the first opportunity.—It is true that one or two of the importers received their goods into their own custody, upon their first arrival, as they absolutely refused to re-ship them, but this is not very material, as they have since complied, and the goods are gone back. As to the goods that were re-delivered, it was agreeable to an express agreement, of which we informed the committee, but they were not delivered as you apprehended in January, but in May last, being the time when it was expressly agreed they should be delivered, and we are surprised that any exception should be taken to this part of our conduct, as our committee so fully and candidly acquainted yours with this step.

With respect to the Scotch Ship, that lately arrived, her cargo consisted chiefly of coal, she brought a trifle of goods, and those that were contrary to the agreement are ready for re-shipping. The merchants here say, that they have not allowed any articles, that they know of, to be imported but what are permitted to be imported with you, if there should be any articles admitted with us; that are not admissible with you, I apprehend they would have no objection to your importing the same. With respect to your entering into the agreement hastily, it is to be observed, that we made the

proposal early in the Spring, 1768, and refused to concur with us; we determined not to import any goods (some few articles excepted) till January of the colonies concurred with your merchants in this determination, the people here, that your merchandise to exaggerate matters, it is easier or duly attending to our peculiar may it not rather be attributed to an into a general importation, the durable people here think would be fatal. We every day expect to hear that the taken off; Capt. Hall, who is just one of the principal Custom-house of the first of May last, desired him to return, that the duty on tea would be a millioners recalled; and that the of that he had it that morning from London, arrived this day, the man heard that leave was given for to house, for repelling the duty upon to be a thousand pities; just at this time it not cast shame upon our friends, a triumph? Would it not be attended sequences? I must therefore intreat fluence with your people to hold out action: but in case the duty should it will then be time enough to consider any, what relaxation it may be necessary, what relaxation it may be necessary, your importing such articles as you have early hemp, powder, Saddlery, and blankets, and shrouds; with respect to are now made by our people, near a imported; therefore the importation if possible, be avoided, as in case the due another year, I am persuaded it be established in America. The import of 1/3 per yard, they would not apprehend, as the non-importation of severely affects the manufacturers at possible, be persisted in.

## To the PUBLIC

IT was hoped that the just Reformers, who had attempt introducing Goods into were imported into the neighbourhood contrary to the Non-Importation entered into by Boston, New-York would have effectually discouraged Attempts.—But it seems soon forgotten, and they must not peated; or they would loose cease being a Terror to Evil. the principal End of their being

The Committee are therefore sible Necessity of advertising and detestable Light, to all the Friens berty on this extensive Continent Elihu Merrow, Master of a small in Connecticut, John M'Curdy, Place, and a George Thompson the latter, who appeared to the all confederate and concerned in ing to be brought and landed in two o'clock last Monday Night, a received of the said M'Curdy, appeared to be a Party; a Parce manco, Tammies, Ribbons, purchased at Newport, of Richard Gideon Sison, which Goods were covered by some of our vigilan have been landed as aforelaid, by and George Thompson, who we next Day by the Committee, touch and under Pretence of going for seek some Friend, in whose Hand posit the said Goods, to be under the Committee, they made their Cunning and Art enough to take o them.

It is hoped therefore, our Brethren, will shew a proper Abhorrence, and receive from the Offense ment for their Crimes, which would filled on here, if they had not ig from Justice.—

## NEW-YORK,

By Captain Collard from New that just before he left that place Malbone arrived there in a short pania's, who brings the following few days before he left that place, ted by the most dreadful Earthquake known, by which 22 Towns and villas destroyed, with multitudes of peo and mangled bodies were mixt with that two thirds of the whole Island the Sea. This Island lying betw Deg. N. Lat. and between 67 a Long. 46 Miles East from Cuba, Miles in length, from E. to W. a breadth. It was taken from the In by the Spaniards, who it is said, several hundred thousands of the it, when the French took Possession which they still hold; the reit was fessed by the Spaniards. As Cap but just arrived when Capt. Colla he had not time to hear any furth

proposal early in the spring, 1768, and your merchants then refused to concur with us; we then in August following, determined not to import any goods from Great Britain, (some few articles excepted) till January 1770, whether the rest of the colonies concurred with us or not, and advised your merchants of this determination. It is surprising to the people here, that your merchants should be so disposed to exaggerate matters, it is certainly for want of candor or duly attending to our peculiarly difficult situation, or may it not rather be attributed to an over fondness to enter into a general importation, the dutiable articles excepted? This the people here think would be fatal at this juncture. We every day expect to hear that the duty upon tea will be taken off; Capt. Hall, who is just arrived, informs, that one of the principal Custom-house officers at Gravesend, on the first of May last, desired him to inform the people at Boston, that the duty on tea would be taken off, and the Commissioners recalled; and that the officer further told him, that he had it that morning from Lord North. A vessel from Falmouth, arrived this day, the master of which says, he heard that leave was given for to bring in a bill into the house, for repealing the duty upon tea. Would it not then be a thousand pities, just at this time to give way? Would it not cast shame upon our friends, and cause our enemies to triumph? Would it not be attended with the worst of consequences? I must therefore intreat you would use your influence with your people to hold out without the least deviation; but in case the duty should not be finally taken off, it will then be time enough to consider whether any, and if any, what relaxation it may be necessary to come into; I am persuaded our people then would by no means be against your importing such articles as you have suggested, particularly hemp, powder, Saddlery, and hatters trimmings, Indian blankets, and shrouds; with respect to nails, they can be, and are now made by our people, near as cheap as they can be imported; therefore the importation of that article had best, if possible, be avoided, as in case the agreement should continue another year, I am persuaded that manufacture might be established in America. The importation of coarse cloths, of 3/8 per yard, they would not perhaps object to, but I apprehend, as the non-importation of this article, greatly and severely affects the manufacturers at home; it had better, if possible, be persisted in. I am, &c.

#### TO THE PUBLIC:

It was hoped that the just Repentment shewn to former Offenders, who had the Impudence to attempt introducing Goods into this City, which were imported into the neighbouring Colonies, contrary to the Non-Importation Agreement, entered into by Boston, New-York and Philadelphia; would have effectually discouraged any other like Attempts. But it seems Punishments are too soon forgotten, and they must now and then be repeated, or they would lose their Efficacy, and cease being a Terror to EVIL DOERS; which is the principal End of their being inflicted.

The Committee are therefore under an indispensable Necessity of advertising and holding up in a detestable Light, to all the Friends of American Liberty on this extensive Continent, the Names of Eliza Merrow, Master of a small Sloop from Lyme, in Connecticut, John M'Curdy, Merchant of said Place, and a George Thompson, lately a Clerk to the latter, who appeared to the Committee to be all confederate and concerned in clandestinely causing to be brought and landed in this City, about two o'clock last Monday Night, a Parcel of Checks, received of the said M'Curdy, in which only, he appeared to be a Party; a Parcel of Pins, Callamanco, Tammies, Ribbons, Knee Garters, &c. purchased at Newport, of Richard Champlin, and Gideon Sifton, which Goods were fortunately discovered by some of our vigilant Inhabitants, to have been landed as aforesaid, by Eliza Merrow, and George Thompson, who were examined the next Day by the Committee, touching the Premises, and under Pretence of going for a few Minutes to seek some Friend, in whose Hands they would deposit the said Goods, to be under the Direction of the Committee, they made their Escape, and had Cunning and Art enough to take off the Goods with them.

It is hoped therefore, our Brethren of Connecticut, will shew a proper Abhorrence of such Conduct, and receive from the Offenders that Atonement for their Crimes, which would have been inflicted on here, if they had not ignominiously fled from Justice.

#### NEW-YORK, July 5.

By Captain Collard from Newport, we hear that just before he left that place, Captain Evan Malbone arrived there in a short passage from Hispaniola, who brings the following account, that a few days before he left that place, it had been visited by the most dreadful Earthquake that ever was known, by which 22 Towns and villages were entirely destroyed, with multitudes of people, whose dead and mangled bodies were mixt with the ruins, and that two thirds of the whole Island was sunk into the Sea. This Island lying between 18 and 20 Deg. N. Lat. and between 67 and 74 Deg. W. Long. 46 Miles East from Cuba, was about 426 Miles in length, from E. to W. and 124 Miles in breadth. It was taken from the Indian Inhabitants by the Spaniards, who it is said, after destroying several hundred thousands of the Natives, deserted it, when the French took Possession of part of it, which they still hold; the rest was soon after repossessed by the Spaniards. As Capt. Malbone was but just arrived when Capt. Collard left Newport, he had not time to hear any further particulars.

#### Extra of a Letter from the Mole, St. Nicola, in the Island of Hispaniola, 8th June 1770.

SINCE my last, of the 31st ultimo, we have had in this Island, an Earthquake, I believe equal to that of Lisbon, it happened on Sunday Evening the 3d Instant, at 7 o'clock, the Shock was felt in this Port but did no Damage, but at Port au Prince it has laid every House to the Ground, excepting one that is a Wooden one, built by Rousseau, upon an old Ship; about 500 Whites besides Negroes have lost their Lives, all the Plantations in the Plain of Cul du Sac have suffered in the like Manner, a little Village in the Plain of Leoganne, and that Town have suffered in the same Manner, only two Houses remain standing in the whole Town, Prudhomme is one of them, which you know is a strong Wooden House, Petit Guaves and the adjacent Plain have equally suffered. We have no account yet from the South side the Mole, St. Marks, Port de Paix, the Cape and Fort Dauphin have escaped from any Damage.

P. S. Since the above we have had Letters from the Cape, which say that the Plantation-Works in that Plain have considerably suffered, and some Houses, though few in the Town.

On Monday last arrived the Ship Aaron, Capt. Joseph Holmes, from Bristol, last from St. Jago (one of the Cape de Verd Islands, belonging to Portugal), where he called to water, and from whence he sail'd the 23th May, leaving there the Ship Duke of Portland India Man, Capt. Lee, from London, bound to the East-Indies, and the Anguilla Capt. Roberts, from London, bound to Jamaica, the Duke of Northumberland India Man, had just sailed for the East-Indies. On the Passage Capt. Holmes spoke the following Vessel, viz. June 19th, Lat. 33, 20, Lon. 63, 30, a Sloop 12 Days from Newbury, bound to Barbados. June 19th, Lat. 33, 56, Lon. 65, 10, a Schooner, Capt. Stewart, 30 Days from Madeira, bound to New-York. June 24th, Lat. 38, Lon. 68, Capt. Harvey, 10 Days from New-York, bound to Lisbon. June 25th, Lat. 38, 23, Lon. 67, 3. Ship Carolina, Capt. James Friend, 6 Days from Philadelphia, bound to London, and June 26th, Lat. 38, 54, Lon. 67, 15, a Ship, Jenny, Capt. Robert Morison, 10 Days from Virginia, bound to Glasgow, all well on board each Vessel.

The following is an Inventory of Part of the Cargo of the Ship Argyle, Capt. Robertson, from London, which Articles being there prohibited to be exported to India, were at St. Jago taking on board the Duke of Portland India Man Capt. Lee, viz.

Bars of Iron 2000. Bundles of Steel 40. Pigs of Lead 50 Tons. Casks of Shot 30. Brass Cannon 9. 6, 4 and 3 Pounders 150. Brads do. Field Pieces 12. Chests of Small Arms 4. Cables 2, 9 Inch. Small Cordage, a large Quantity.

At the Island of Bona Vista, about 3 Months ago, a Dutch East India Man with 350 Men was cast away, 60 of the Men died of Sickness, at St. Jago, and 10 Capt. Holmes ship'd as Seamen, and has brought in with him.

Extra of a Letter from a Gentleman in Connecticut, who is one of the largest Traders in dry Goods in that Colony.

There is nothing in Life that gives a clearer Demonstration of the instability of human Affairs, than the Conduct of New York, they have sunk their Credit by their late Conduct, as far as I can learn, with this, and all the other New-England Governments; you have had Meeting after Meeting, Cabal after Cabal, dictated to your Neighbours in a haughty Strain, value yourselves high on the Honour you have to be New-Yorkers, the only People who have stood to the Non-Importation Agreement, all this—this Week, the next convinces the World of the reverse; for my Part, I am sorry for New-York, a Place I value so highly; if they import before the other Governments, they will lose the Trade of this Government, for altho' Non-Importation is no Virtue in us, (as we import none of any Value at any Time,) yet we value our Rights as high as any others; and as you have of late, got all our Trade, we look on you as our Wall of Defence, respecting the Non-Importation, as far as it relates to the Preservation of our Liberties. There are several Letters in Town from New-Jersey and other Places, of the same Import.

We hear that Answers to the Proposals from this City for altering the Non-Importation Agreement, and opening the Trade to Great Britain, except for Tea or other Articles, on which a Duty is exacted, have been received from Boston, Philadelphia, &c. And that they have unanimously and absolutely rejected the said Proposal, being resolutely determined firmly to adhere to the Non-Importation Agreement as it stands; and that the People of Connecticut and New-Jersey, have determined to have no further Dealings with this Place, unless the said Agreement is strictly maintained. And as the Condition upon which the People here sign'd for the proposed Alteration, was that Boston and Philadelphia approved and came into the Measure, their Refusal puts an End to the Measure proposed, so that the Non-Importation Agreement remains in full force, and will doubtless continue so, till the End is obtained.

On Monday Morning last, at the House of Mr. Hollingshead in Burlington, New-Jersey, departed this Life, in the 56th Year of his Age, JAMES PARKER, Esq. late of this City Printer, Comptroller and Secretary of the Post-Office for the northern District of the British Colonies. Till of late he usually resided at his House in Woodbridge, New-Jersey, where he was a Magistrate and Captain of a Troop of Horse. His Remains were attended for 5 Miles out of Burlington by a considerable Number of Gentlemen of that Place, and at Amboy on Tuesday, met by a like Number, who attended the Corps to Woodbridge, where a numerous Congregation assembled at his House, and about 6 o'clock he was interred near his Parents in the Meeting-House Yard. The Service was performed by the Reverend Mr. Preston, Minister of the Church at Amboy.

Mr. PARKER has carried on the Printing Business, chiefly in New-York, and some Time in New-Jersey, for about 30 Years, and was eminent in his Profession. He possessed a sound Judgment, & extensive Knowledge; He was industrious in Business, upright in his Dealings, charitable to the Distressed, and has left a fair Character, on which we have neither Time nor Room to enlarge.

On Monday Night last, a horrid Murder was committed in this City, by Persons unknown, upon a Stranger, who came here a few Days ago from Middletown, in Connecticut, Passenger in a Vessel. He was drinking late that Night in a publick House, and it is said had a considerable Sum of Money about him, for the sake of which it is supposed he was murder'd, by a Man, who undertook to conduct him to his Lodgings, and has since absconded. The Body was found next Morning and appeared to have been strangled and the Skull broke. The Coroner's Inquest sat Yesterday on the Body, but we have not heard their Verdict.

We have just heard that the deceased Man has called himself Anthony Collins, and at other Times Hamilton; he was seen to have 20 Half Joes, and a Gold Button, which it is suspected he came by in some such Manner as he lost them. The Man who has absconded and is supposed to be the Murderer, went by the Name of George Seymour, a well set middle sized Man, black curl'd Hair, had on a Seaman's blue Jacket, Check Trowsers, Woolen Hat, carved white Metal Buckles, and is a native of Ireland.

A Comet has for some Time appear'd, which moves to the West northerly, with great Velocity, but we have not been able to get a satisfactory Account of it.

#### CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Calypso, Taylor, from Jamaica; St. Jago, Stewart, Madeira. Brig Good Intent, Ley; and Snow Coronation, Snow, Newfoundland. Brig Elizabeth, Doherty, Miami Christo; Ranger, Shaw, Tortola and St. Thomas; York, Walker, New-Orleans; Nancy, Sanders, Africa and St. John; Sloop Three Friends, Gilbert, Jamaica and Turke-Island; Fanny, Green, Honduras. Ship Aaron, Holmes, Isle of May; York, Marshall, Allient.

Outward. Brig Good Intent, Ley; and Coronation, Snow, for Newfoundland; Lord Camden, Elder, Grenades; Bumper, Stringham, Madeira; Two Friends, Congdon, Jamaica. Sloop Betty and Lydia, Rogers, Pensacola; William and Elizabeth, Lacroix, Saint Lucia; Three Friends, Darrell, Dominica.

Cleared. Sloop Swift, Tanner, Snow Friendship Stewart, to Gibraltar. Schooner Polly, Amory, Tortola; Calypso, Taylor, Rhode-Island; Godwin, St. Augustine; Ann, Parker, Madeira. Sloop Harlequin, Lewis, St. Christophers; Selly, Schermerborne, South-Carolina; Hyster, Lowndes, St. Croix; Charles-Town, Whetten, St. Eustatia; Sarah and Elizabeth, Cox, Caracoa; Susanna, Kain, Antigua; Ranger, Dwight, Teneriffe. Ship Rebecca, Boyley, Hispaniola; Robert, Russell, Cork. Brig Alalanta, Dewitt, Caracoa; Havannah, Nicholson, Liverpool.

#### TO BE SOLD,

Just arrived from England,

A Small number of Servant Lads, (two of them Scriblers, who mix and prepare the Wool for fine Cloths) all by Indenture to serve 4 Years: Inquire of JOHN HARRIS CRUGER.

#### TO BE SOLD,

Upon reasonable TERMS, at

ABEEL and BYVANCK's,

Near Counties-Market,

A considerable Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—

ALSO,

#### POWDER,

Shot, London & Steel, Blister'd steel German do. Best refin'd bar iron, Hoop iron, Copperas, Chalk, Iron pots and kettles, equal to the Holland, Large iron tea kettles, Do. stew pans, Do. dripping pans, Do. Skillets, dogs, waggon and cart boxes, Post and box coffee mills, Sealed half bushels, 6d. and 24d nails, Clout nails sorted, Brads sorted from 1d. to 6d. Files sorted from the largest rubbers to the smallest

ward files, Chisels, plain irons, &c. &c. sorted, superior to those imported from Great Britain, and at a less price, American made Sashes, Straw knives, Best long and short steel Blade mill saws, single or in sets, other saws of different sorts, Fine brass wire for wheat screens, Indian heads sorted, Do. looking glasses and Hatchets, Best yellow oil flints, very cheap, by the thousand or greater quantity, Velvet corks cheap, Best glue, House and horse bells.



For BRISTOL, The Brig NANCY, (At Cruger's Wharf.)

HENRY WHITE, Master; will sail in about a Fortnight's Time. For Freight or Passage, &c. apply to said Master, or John Harris Cruger, who has for Sale, by retail, A Cargo of choice SALT, on board the Brig Aaron, Joseph Holmes Master, at Cruger's Wharf, just imported from the Isle of May. July 5th. 35 39

To be Sold, for no Fault, A Likely Negro Wench, about 18 Years of age, can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer. 35 38

General Post-Office, New-York, July 3, 1770. THE Mail for London, by the Earl of Halifax Packet Boat, Capt. Boulderson, will be clost at this Office, on Saturday the 9th Instant. ALFRED COLBEN, Agent.

For CAPE FEAR, in North-Carolina. The Sloop FANNY, John Green Master,

WILL sail in about 15 Days. For Freight or Passage, apply to said Master on board, lying at Murray's Wharf. 35 37

To be sold, at Vendue, on the second Day of October next ensuing, (or at private Sale any Time before.)

A Farm or plantation in Middle-town, in the county of Monmouth, pleasantly situated on Sandy-hook bay, it contains about 120 or 130 acres, near 10 acres of which is salt meadow: There is a dwelling house, barn and orchard on said place,—there is part of it wood land, and an excellent spring of water close by the door: It is naturally fenced on two sides, one side by the bay, the other side by the creek; there is a great quantity of sea weed yearly drives on shore, which makes good manure; there is plenty of fish to be caught in the season, either with hook or net, as also clams and other shell-fish. Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to SAMUEL BOWNE, living on the premises. June 29th, 1770. 35 38

## POETS' CORNER.

On the Success of a beloved Wife, written by her Husband in the 18th Year after their Marriage

WHEN history records the cloud-capt comes,  
Of ancient date, now mould'ring to decay,  
I dread the envious stroke of time that comes,  
Like a foul thief to steal thy life away!  
Where'er I turn the poet's flattering page,  
And read of Beauties long entomb'd in dust,  
I fear the canker-worm of wasting age,  
May nip thy thread, as, ah! too soon it must!  
Still as I view the blossoms of the Spring,  
Matur'd by genial suns to summer pride;  
The falling leaves of autumn warnings bring,  
That death and winter are too near allied;  
Oh, should kind nature this fond option give,  
That to thy years my own might added be;  
In thy survival I would gladly live,  
Nor feel a pang, but that of leaving thee!

To be SOLD, by

HEYMAN LEVY, in Bayard-Street.

## CHOICE northern beaver and

large racoon by the pack or smaller quantity, half dressed deer and red hair leather, old coat beaver, very best writing by the hoghead, a few casks claret, French cotton in large and small balls, best French indico, Hessians, crokes, a few sets superfine table cloths and napkins, large strong men's shoes, black and white wampum, hair p'ces, shells for Indians, best oil flints, vermilion, tin kettles, 15 or 20 in a nest; small white and coloured beads, lead in small bars, and a few casks best Teneriffe wine in quarter casks.

## ALL persons indebted to the late

Co-partnership of Bolton and Sigell, are once more humbly requested to pay their respective accounts before the first of August next, to enable them to make a final settlement of all their affairs. Such accounts as will not be paid by that time, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without further notice.

## WANTS a PLACE.

A Young man capable of attending in a store or doing out door business, would agree on easy terms, or would be glad to keep tradesmen's books, and may be heard of at Mr. Waldron's, near the ferry slip.

To be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for an interest in the City of New-York, or within thirty miles of the same; the following Tracts or Parcels of Land within this Province, for which an indisputable Title will be given, to wit:

## TWO thousand five hundred

acres of land, on the east side of Hudson's river, within twenty-nine miles of the city of Albany, adjoining the line of division between this province and the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and contiguous to sundry settlements.

One thousand acres of land on the south side of the Mohawk river, and on the east side of Schoharie creek, within two miles of the settlements of Turlock and Cobus Kill.

One thousand three hundred acres of land, a few miles to the eastward of Fort Edward, already divided into lots, and is in the neighbourhood of settlements, free from quit-rent for ten years, from the date of the letters patent.

One thousand acres of land on the east side of Lake Champlain, to the eastward of South-Bay, adjoining to the township of Clarendon, Rutland, and Pittsford, esteemed to be exceeding good land.

One thousand acres, part of certain lands erected into a township, by the name of Beckman, lying partly on the west side of Lake Champlain, together with an island in the said lake, called Long-Island.

Two thousand acres on the west side of Connecticut river, in the county of Gloucester.

Six thousand acres in the same county.

Six hundred acres in the same county, free from quit-rent for ten years, from the date of the patent.

The three last mentioned tracts, lie but a few miles to the westward of Connecticut river, where there are a number of settlements.

Those who may be disposed to exchange, will undoubtedly find their account in it, as it will be a speedy means of not only providing large and convenient farms for themselves and children, but of raising considerable sums, by the sale of surplus lands, which will become very valuable, when a settlement is effected on part.

For particulars and for terms of sale, apply to Anthony L. Bleeker, in Hanover-Square, or to Mr. Terence Kerin, Attorney at Law, in Stone-Street, opposite the Post-office, New-York.

## TEN DOLLARS Reward.

## RAN away last Night from the Sub-

scriber, living near Soldiers Delight in Baltimore county, about 11 miles from Baltimore-Town, Maryland; a servant Man named THOMAS AGER, an Englishman, about 23 years of Age, a School-master; a short well-set Fellow, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, long Visage, greyish Eyes, peri Countenance, and has dark long hair tied behind; he took with him a Castor Hat, a brown stitched cloth Coat, with high round yellow Metal Buttons, a brown bear-skin Coat, with Mohair Buttons, a blue grey cloth pair of Breeches, a pair of light grey worsted Stockings, a pair of thread ditto, a pair of black grained Shoes and carved steel Buckles; one holland Shirt, one flannel ditto, and one dznabrigs ditto, and a pair of dznabrigs Trowsers; a saddle pretty much worn, the Stirrups with swivels in the middle much worn, a cloth likewise much worn, and a snaffle Bridle. It is supposed that he will steal a Horse; he is a good Scholar, and no doubt but he will forge a Discharge and Peft, and change his Name; he has been in the West-Indies, and has travelled towards the Northward. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him home, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, if Twenty Miles from home Four Pounds, and if Forty Miles the above Reward, paid by Alexander Wells, Charles Howard, and Thomas Owens.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

New-York, June 27.

## RAN away on Sunday the 24th

infant from the subscriber, an indentured servant boy, named Belcher Preston, born in the province of New-Jersey, about seventeen years of age, five feet seven inches high, well set, fair complexion, brown short hair, greyish eyes, his upper teeth projecting; had on when he went away, a blue jacket and waistcoat, leather breeches lately cleaned, with a patch between the legs, white thread stockings new, a pair shoes almost new, and a pair plain metal buckles, supposed to be gone into Chester county or Philadelphia. Whoever apprehends or secures the said indentured servant boy in any of his Majesty's gaols, or otherwise give notice to the printer hereof, shall receive Five Dollars reward and all reasonable expences paid.

By RICHARD BOLTON.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned carrying him away from their port.

Province of New-York, 11.

BY order of Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; chief Justice of the supreme court of judicature for the province of New-York. Public notice is hereby given, to William Brown, late of Rye, in West Chester county, farmer, and all others whom it may concern, that on application and due proof, made by Abraham Lott and Isaac Low, of the said city merchants, two of the creditors of the said William Brown.

The said Justice hath, pursuant to the directions of an act of the governor, council and general assembly, of the colony of New-York, entitled, "an act to prevent frauds in debtors," and also pursuant to one other certain act of the lieutenant governor, the council and general assembly of the said colony of New-York, entitled, "an act to continue an act, entitled, an act to prevent frauds in debtors," with an addition thereto, commanded the sheriff of West Chester county to attach, seize and safely keep, the whole estate real and personal of him the said William Brown, of what nature or kind soever, the same may be, with all evidences, books of accounts and papers relating thereto, within his bailiwick, and that unless the said William Brown do return and discharge his debts within three months from the date hereof, all his said estate that shall be so seized and taken, will be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors. Dated the 16th day of June, 1770.

## THIS is to give Notice, that the

Partnership, late between Joshua Carman and John Abeel is dissolved, and that the said Joshua Carman, now carries on Business on his own Account, and has for Sale, Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Indigo, Pepper, &c. Wholesale and retail.

22 35

## LATELY imported, and to be sold

exceeding cheap for cash only, by JOHN KEATING, at his store between the Fly-Market and Burling-Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Irish linens, with a variety of other goods among which are,

## BROAD-Cloths of different

colours, Shalloons, durants & tam-

mies, Hair and worsted plushes of different colours.

Fustians, silk twist and mohair.

Best twist and metal buttons.

Broad and narrow binding.

Knee garters, silk laces.

A great variety of the most fashionable ribbons.

Black laces, gymps and bugles.

Thread and blond lace.

Gaules and gauze handkerchiefs.

Cambricks and lawns.

Ghenting and long lawns.

Red and check linen handkerchiefs.

Check linen, dowlas and diaper.

And several other articles, to tedious to mention, with a neat assortment of millinery in the greatest taste.

Likewise at said KEATING's may be had pasteboard, Wrapping paper, press paper, cartridge do. sheathing do. printing do. and writing do. all of this country manufacture; Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and ready money for clean linen rags.

## BY Order of the Honourable Daniel

Horsmanden, Esq; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York. Notice is hereby given, to John Beckman, formerly of the City of New-York, Block-maker, but now of the County of Bergen, and all others, whom it may concern; that on application and due proof made; the said Justice pursuant to the Directions of one certain Act of the Governor, the Council and the General-Assembly of the Colony of New-York, in such case lately made and provided, intituled, "An Act to prevent frauds in Debtors," hath issued his Warrant directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize, take, and safely keep, the Goods, Chattels and Effects of the said John Beckman, an absconding Debtor, and that unless the said John Beckman, his Attorney or Attorneys, Factors or Agents, shall in a Year and a Day, from the Time of such Seizure, redeem his said Goods, Chattels and Effects, and pay his Debts, upon giving sufficient Security to the Creditor or Creditors to answer the Value of the said Goods, with the Costs, all his said Goods, Chattels and Effects, so seized and taken, will be sold for the Satisfaction of his Creditors. Dated the Twenty Sixth Day of May, 1770.

To be SOLD,

By PETER THOMPSON,

At PECK'S-SLIP,

O A R S.—Tar,—Turpentine,—

Spirits of Turpentine,—Castile Soap,—Brandy,—

Sugar,—Arack, and Cotton, &c. &c.

## GEORGE BALL,

Being obliged to move until the Store in which he now lives,

in Bayard-Street, is rebuilt, will sell, very low for Cash,

Pencil'd China.

TEA table sets complete,

Quart bowls, [45 ps.

Pint ditto,

Cream jugs,

Sugar dishes,

Tea pot stands,

Spoon boats,

Flower jars,

Quart mugs,

3 pint coffee pots,

Coffee cups and saucers,

Butter plates,

Tea cups and saucers with handles.

Burnt Image China.

Complete tea table sets, (39 ps.

Gallon bowls,

Three quart do.

3 pint do.

1 pint do.

Chocolate do.

Cups and saucers, (4 sizes,

Tea pots,

Cream jugs with covers,

Sugar dishes,

Tea pot stands,

Cups and saucers with handles, large and small,

Odd saucers,—Salt sellers.

Blue and white China.

Table and soup plates,

Odd saucers,—Salt sellers,

Do. cups, 2 sizes,

Gallon bowls,

3 Quart do.

3 Pint do.

1 Pint do.

3 Pint coffee pots,

1 Pint bowl,

Butter plates,

Large cups and saucers,

Small do.

Tea pots, 3 sizes,

Do. and stands,

Spoon boats.

Brown China.

Large tea pots,

Small do.

Slop bowls,

Chocolate do.

3 Pint coffee pots.

White China.

Sugar dishes,

Cream jugs,

Flower jars.

White Stone Ware.

Sets of oblong dishes,

Tureens, large and small,

Butter tubs and stands,

Worcester pattern salad,

To be SOLD, by

MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

## NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-

India ditto, by the hoghead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63

## JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

## AT the Corner, opposite to the

Tavern lately kept by Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs all of Sorts.

AT

Ogdens, Laight, & Company,

VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,

Newark, East New-Jersey.

## ARE made all kinds of hollow

ware, and other castings usually made at Air-furnaces; such as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, grid-dies, pye-pans of various sizes, potash kettles and sugar boilers, calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates neatly fitting each other, Bath stoves for burning coal, iron stoves for work-shops and ships cabins, Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and sizes, half hundred and smaller weights. As their metal is of the best quality, and the construction of their furnace, manner of working and moulding the most improved; their ware is equal if not superior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general superior to English hammers, &c.

Any person wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his store in New-York, in St. Georges Square, or of James Abeel, near Centinel Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at Newark, or of Moses Ogden, at the furnace. Castings of any particular kind may be made by applying to any of the above persons. N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price.

## CASE of Capt. THOMAS

the 25th Regiment

It is matter of too great notoriety

that the arrival of his Majesty's troops

is extremely odious to its inhabitants

and all means in their power to weaken

being taken into contempt; by promotion

and with impunity; even where there

evidence of the fact, and by grossly an

untruths concerning them. On the arriv

with their undour seemingly began to ab

pendre to buy off so many; and attempt

ted too dangerous from the numbers

retrieved immediately on its being kn

men were ordered for Halifax, and in

departure been breaking out with great

their embarkation, one of their justices

assisted with the people and their inter

the 25th regiment, openly and publicly

great numbers of people, and from the

clared that the soldiers must now take

we trust too much to their arms, for they

that the inhabitants carried weapons co

clothes, and would destroy them in a

plotted. This, constituting the malice

people, was an alarming circumstance to

which several disputes have happened

people and soldiers on both regiments

encouraged thereby by the countenance

Magistrates, and by the protection of al

government. In general such disputes

secret from the officers. On the ad instau

going through one Gray's Rope walk, t

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abusing the soldiery. The influence, as

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that Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and

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armed to join their friends, menacing to

should oppose them. This plan has since

On Monday night about eight o'clock

attacked and beat. But the party of the

order to carry matters to the utmost leng

meeting-house, and rang the alarm bells,

was for fire as usual, but was soon undece

some of the guard came to and informed m

business were assembling to attack the tro

bells were ringing as the signal for that pur

pose, and the beacon intended to be fired t

that people of the country. This, as I w

day, occasioned my repairing immediately t

to my way there I saw the people in great

heard them use the most cruel and horrid

traps. In a few minutes after I reached

an hundred people passed it, and went tow

house, where the King's money is lodged.

They surrounded the sentinel posted there,

and other weapons threatened to execute t

him. I was soon informed by a townsman

was to carry off the soldier from his pos

under him. On which I desired him to re

intelligence; and he soon came back and

declared the mob declare they would mur

der might be a prelude to their plund

der. I immediately sent a non-commissio

BOSTON, June 21.

By the Papers brought by Capt. Hall from London, and Capt. Davis from Falmouth, we find, that the Address of the Massacre on the 5th of March in this Town, was received in England the 22d of April, by Capt. Robson. The next Day his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Governor of Massachusetts-Bay, had a Conference for near three Hours, with the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the extraordinary News: That Evening, an authentic Account from the Boston Gazette, was published, with the Proceedings of the Town in Consequence thereof; as also, a Letter directed to Gov. Powell, signed by a Committee chosen by the Town, giving a general Account of the Massacre, to prevent any bad impression from the accounts that might be sent by such as should misrepresent the Facts. The Prints of the 25th also contain the Substance of a Letter from Boston, relative to the unhappy Affair between the Towns-men and the Soldiers, on the 5th of March; with a Narrative, to which is added, the Case of Capt. Preston, these being from the Accounts published here;—the Narratives, &c. being what we have not Room to insert more than Capt. Preston's Case, which the Public are very desirous of seeing.

#### CASE of Capt. THOMAS PRESTON of the 29th Regiment.

IT is matter of too great notoriety to need any proof, that the arrival of his Majesty's troops in Boston was extremely obnoxious to its inhabitants. They have ever used all means in their power to weaken the regiments, and to bring them into contempt, by promoting and aiding desertions, and with impunity, even where there has been the clearest evidence of the fact, and by grossly and falsely propagating untruths concerning them. On the arrival of the 44th and 65th, their ardour seemingly began to abate; it being too expensive to buy off so many; and attempts of that kind rendered too dangerous from the numbers. But the same spirit revived immediately on its being known that those regiments were ordered for Halifax, and hath ever since their departure been breaking out with greater violence. After their embarkation, one of their justices, not thoroughly acquainted with the people and their intentions, on the trial of the 14th regiment, openly and publicly, in the hearing of great numbers of people, and from the seat of justice, declared that the soldiers must now take care of themselves, "not trust too much to their arms, for they were but a handful; that the inhabitants carried weapons concealed under their clothes, and would destroy them in a moment if they pleased." This, considering the malicious temper of the people, was an alarming circumstance to the soldiery. Since which several disputes have happened between the towns-people and soldiers on both regiments, the former being encouraged thereby by the countenance of even some of the Magistrates, and by the protection of all the party against government. In general such disputes have been kept too secret from the officers. On the 2d instant, two of the 29th going through one Gray's Rope walk, the rope-makers insultingly asked them if they would empty a vault. This unfortunately had the desired effect by provoking the soldiers, and from words they went to blows. Both parties suffered in this affray, and finally the soldiers retired to their quarters. The officers, on the first knowledge of this transaction, took every precaution in their power to prevent any ill consequences. Notwithstanding which, single quarrels could not be prevented; the inhabitants constantly provoking and abusing the soldiery. The insolence, as well as utter hatred of the inhabitants to the troops, increased daily; inasmuch, that Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th instant, were privately agreed on for a general engagement; in consequence of which several of the militia came from the country, armed to join their friends, menacing to destroy any who should oppose them. This plan has since been discovered.

On Monday night about eight o'clock two soldiers were attacked and beat. But the party of the towns people, in order to carry matters to the utmost length, broke into two meeting-houses, and rang the alarm bells, which I supposed was for fire as usual, but was soon undeceived. About nine some of the guard came to and informed me, the town-inhabitants were assembling to attack the troops, and that the bells were ringing as the signal for that purpose, and not for fire, and the beacon intended to be fired to bring in the distant people of the country. This, as I was Captain of the day, occasioned my repairing immediately to the main-guard. In my way there I saw the people in great commotion, and heard them use the most cruel and horrid threats against the troops. In a few minutes after I reached the guard, about an hundred people passed it, and went towards the Custom-house, where the King's money is lodged. They immediately surrounded the sentinel posted there, and with clubs and other weapons threatened to execute their vengeance on him. I was soon informed by a townsman, their intention was to carry off the soldier from his post, and probably murder him. On which I desired him to return for further intelligence; and he soon came back and assured me he heard the mob declare they would murder him. This I feared might be a prelude to their plundering the King's chest. I immediately sent a non-commissioned officer and twelve men to protect both the sentinel and the King's money, and very soon followed myself, to prevent (if possible) all disorder; fearing lest the officer and soldiery by the insults and provocations of the rioters, should be thrown off their guard and commit some rash act. They soon rushed through the people, and, by charging their bayonets in half circle, kept them at a little distance. Nay, so far was I from intending the death of any person, that I suffered the troops to go to the spot where the unhappy affair took place, without any loading in their pieces, nor did I ever give orders for loading them. This remiss conduct in me perhaps merits censure; yet it is evidence, resulting from the nature of things, which is the best and surest that can be offered, that my intention was not to act offensively, but the contrary part, and that not without compulsion. The mob still increased, and were more outrageous, striking their clubs or bludgeons one against another, and calling out, "come on, you rascals, you bloody backs, you lobster scoundrels; fire if you dare, G—d damn you, fire and be damn'd; we know you dare not;" and much more such language was used. At this time I was between the soldiers and the mob, parleying with and endeavouring all in my power to persuade them to retire peaceably; but to no purpose. They advanced to the points of the bayonets, struck some of them, and even the muzzles of the pieces, and seemed to be endeavouring to close with the soldiers. On which some well-behaved persons asked me if the guns were charged? I replied yes. They then asked me if I intended to order the men to fire? I answered no, by no means; observing to them, that I was advanced before the muzzles of the men's pieces, and must fall a sacrifice if they fired, that

the soldiers were upon the half-cock and charged bayonets, and my giving the word fire, under those circumstances, would prove me no officer. While I was thus speaking, one of the soldiers having received a severe blow with a stick, kept a little on one side, and instantly fired, on which turning to and asking him why he fired without orders, I was struck with a club on my arm, which for some time deprived me of the use of it; which blow, had it been placed on my head, most probably would have destroyed me. On this a general attack was made on the men by a great number of heavy clubs, and snow-balls being thrown at them, by which all our lives were in imminent danger; some persons at the same time from behind calling out, "Damn your bloods, why don't you fire?" Instantly three or four of the soldiers fired, one after another, and directly afterwards three more in the same confusion in a hurry.

The mob then ran away, except three unhappy men who instantly expired, in which number was Mr. Gray, at whose Rope-walk the prior quarrel took place; one more is since dead, three others are dangerously, and four slightly wounded. The whole of this melancholy affair was transacted in almost 20 minutes. On my asking the soldiers why they fired without orders, they said they heard the word "fire," and supposed it came from me. This might be the case, as many of the mob called out "fire, fire," but I assured the men that I gave no such order, that my words were, "don't fire, stop your firing!" In short it was scarce possible for the soldiers to know who said fire, or don't fire, or stop your firing. On the people's assembling again to take away the dead bodies, the soldiers supposing them coming to attack them, were making ready to fire again, which I prevented by striking up their firelocks with my hand. Immediately after a townsman came and told me that 4 or 5000 people were assembled in the next street, and had sworn to take my life with every man's with me; on which I judged it unsafe to remain there any longer; and therefore sent the party and centry to the main-guard, where the street is narrow and short, there telling them off into street strings, divided and planted them at each end of the street to secure their rear, momentarily expecting an attack, as there was a constant cry of the inhabitants, "To arms, to arms—turn out with your guns," and the town drums beating to arms. I ordered my drum to beat to arms, and being soon after joined by the different companies of the 29th regiment, I formed them as the guard into street strings. The 29th regiment also got under arms, but remained at their barracks. I immediately sent a sergeant with a party to Col. Dalrymple, the commanding officer, to acquaint him with every particular. Several officers going to join their regiment were knocked down by the mob, one very much wounded, and his sword taken away from him. The Lieutenant Governor and Col. Carr soon after me at the head of the 29th regiment, and agreed that the regiment should retire to their barracks, and the people to their houses; but I kept the picket to strengthen the guard. It was with great difficulty that the Lieutenant Governor prevailed on the people to be quiet and retire: At last they all went off excepting about an hundred.

A Council was immediately called, on the breaking up of which three justices met, and issued a warrant to apprehend me and eight soldiers. On hearing of this procedure, I instantly went to the sheriff and surrendered myself, though for the space of four hours I had it in my power to have made my escape, which I most undoubtedly should have attempted, and could have easily executed, had I been the least conscious of any guilt.

On the examination before the Justices, two witnesses swore that I gave the men orders to fire; the one testified he was within two feet of me; the other, that I swore at the men for not firing at the first word. Others swore they heard me use the word "fire," but whether do or do not fire they could not say; others that they heard the word "fire," but could not say if it came from me. The next day they got five or six more to swear I gave the word to fire. So bitter and inveterate are many of the malcontents here, that they are industriously using every method to sift out evidence to prove it was a concerted scheme to murder the inhabitants. Others are infusing the utmost malice and revenge into the minds of the people who are to be my jurors by false publications, votes of towns, and all other artifices, that so from a settled rancour against the officers and troops in general, the suddenness of my trial after the affair, while the people's minds are all greatly inflamed, I am though perfectly innocent, under most unhappy circumstances, having nothing in reason to expect but the loss of life in a very ignominious manner, without the interposition of his Majesty's royal goodness.

LONDON, April 23.

A cabinet council was held on Sunday night at St. James's upon the news received concerning the insurrection at Boston, at the rising of which it was reported at St. James's-Coffee house, that a fleet of men of war, and four regiments, would be dispatched immediately for North-America.

April 25. Yesterday morning the right Hon. Earl of Hillsborough, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, had a grand levee at his house in Hanover-square, at which the colony Governors, Agents, and several American and West-India merchants attended.

The result of the cabinet council lately held on the very extraordinary advices from North-America, 'tis said, will by express order of an illustrious Personage, be laid before Parliament, for consideration of that important transaction, so much interesting to the welfare of Great Britain and her Colonies.

The talk at the court end of the town, of appointing Sir Jeffery Amherst, Commander in chief of the forces in North-America, is again revived, and many judicious people think it will soon take place, as the affairs on that continent are again in the most violent agitation.

The late unhappy affair at Boston has so greatly alarmed the Governor of a certain Bay, that he is now absolutely taking measures towards the security of his property in the American quarter of the globe.

We cannot vouch for the authenticity of the following paragraph, which a correspondent has sent

us: Yesterday morning two extraordinary expresses were sent off from the Admiralty to Portsmouth and Plymouth, said to contain orders for expediting the several ships of war designed for North-America; these ships are to touch at Cork, with some transports, in order to convey a considerable number of military forces, for the quelling the late disturbances which happened at Boston; as no concessions whatever will now be made to any remonstrance that may arrive from that place.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Alderman Trecothick (one of the representatives of the city of London in parliament) moved, "That an address be immediately presented to his Majesty, desiring that his Majesty would give orders, that copies of all letters to the Secretary of State, the board of trade, &c. which contained any narrative of the late unhappy affair of Boston; together with copies of the instructions sent by his Majesty's Ministers to his Governors in North America since June last, might be laid before the House of Commons."

Lord Hillsborough and Lord North, who had heard of this motion, before it was made, would fain have persuaded Mr. Trecothick not to make it; assuring him that such an address was unnecessary; as the papers would certainly be laid before Parliament, without it. But Mr. Trecothick did not choose to trust to their assurances; and accordingly made his motion. The administration were afraid to oppose. In fact, they durst not. But Col. Mackay said, "He saw great danger in it, if it was not altered; as perhaps there might be some parts of the letters which did not relate to the affair at Boston; and at all events, the writers names, and other names in the letters, ought not, as had been too much the custom, to be laid before the house." Mr. Grenville concurred in this sentiment, and enforced it exceedingly well in a very fine speech; "Instancing a variety of inconveniences which might arise from such a circumstance, and some which actually did arise from laying the whole of the papers, with all the names, before the house, in the case of the Stamp-act; and other matters." Upon these arguments, the motion was amended, by adding "extracts or copies of all letters," &c. and the writer's names, as well as other names in the letters, are to be omitted.

A protest of an extraordinary nature with respect to North-America, is said to have lately been received by the Ministry, which has occasioned much altercation in a great council.

The upper room of the Westminster club is expected to be particularly full on Monday, as each member has been advised that some matters of the utmost consequence are appointed to come under consideration.

May 5. The Supporters of the Bill of Rights, we hear intend to erect a Beacon, in imitation of that at Boston, on the remarkable hill called Traitor's Hill, situated between Hampstead and Highgate, and just under the house of Lord Mansfield. Tradition says, that on this hill the persons concerned in the Powder-plot assembled, to see the parliament house blow up.

Yesterday the Tweed frigate came into the harbour, in order, as it is said, to carry his Excellency the Earl of Dunmore, to New-York.

One day last week, in which Mr. Alderman Wilkes, as junior Alderman, sat upon the bench at the Old Bailey with Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, the paper called the Whisperm, was presented to the Court as a treasonable libel. His Lordship spoke upon it, but with seeming caution; and in the end, but in a doubtful hesitating manner said, that it appeared to him to be treason. It is not very usual for the Aldermen to speak upon the bench, though they have a right to do it if they think proper; but upon this occasion Mr. Wilkes got up, and said, he did not see any occasion for the court's hesitating to pronounce upon the paper before it; that it had treason upon the face of it, and that he had no doubt within himself to pronounce it treason.

Extract of a letter (dated April 6) from a Gentleman in Paris to his friend in London.

"The trial of Duke d'Aguillon, Commander in Chief of the province of Brittany, engrosses the conversation here, and the issue is impatiently expected. It is carrying on at Versailles in presence of the King, and the Princes and Peers of France (about fifty in all) who were summoned for that purpose. The Duke's rank, his fortune, and his employments set him in a high point of sight; and the crimes with which he is charged render him no less conspicuous. Should he be found guilty, he will fall a just victim to offences, from which gaudier, however exalted, ought not to secure. In the mean time, the benevolent and impartial will suspend their judgment till the trial is ended. *Aut et alteram partem.* It is certain that the Duke has many powerful friends at court, who will set every engine at work in order to save him, if possible. It redounds much to Duke de Choiseul's honour, that he is exerting his utmost endeavours, in order to see justice done. Among the many tyrannical acts said to be perpetrated by the Duke, that against Mr. de la Chabotais, Attorney General of the Parliament of Brittany, makes the most noise. That virtuous and learned Gentleman is above seventy years of age, and of a distinguished family in Brittany. Being perfectly upright and humane, he beheld with horror the cruelties exercised by the Duke and strongly opposed them, as Attorney Ge-

B A I L I,  
in which he now lives,  
l. very low for Cash;  
and lands, &c. &c.  
and butter plates,  
and pudding forms,  
rent patterns.  
Delph Ware.  
bowls, bottles and  
large,  
do.  
half pint do.  
Bowls and basons,  
mugs,—Pint & ½ pint,  
dishes, &c.  
Plain Glass Ware.  
decanters,—3 Qu. do.  
do. do. do.  
and water glasses,  
hand glasses with  
silver,  
on wine do.  
Butter tubs and  
glasses with handles,  
Sugar dishes,  
and linings,  
and bird glasses.  
Flower'd Glass,  
new fashion,  
and water, and  
silver,  
at fairs,  
with covers. 2 sizes,  
glasses with silver tops,  
racket stands,  
stands from 12s. to £.3  
Ware from England.  
tubs with strainers, 3  
sizes,  
pans, 3 sizes,  
and 3 quart tea  
cups.  
Pattern Lamps,  
newest patterns, very  
for sick persons,  
cups that serves for  
all uses,  
mugs, 2 sizes,  
steel yards,  
saws,  
with burning glasses,  
spectacle cases,  
black, 3s. per pound,  
grindstones, several  
wet corks,  
do.  
32—  
by  
ERS,  
rum, West-  
barrel, cordials of  
wine ditto; beef,  
wax candles. 63—  
E A S,  
Dresser,  
office to the  
on and Sigell's, near  
he has Lodgings  
Porto-fish Combs  
68—  
Company,  
URNACE,  
ley,  
of hollow  
made at Air fur-  
s, pots, kettles, grid-  
dles and sugar boilers,  
chimney backs,  
each other, Bath  
for work-shops and  
ovens, boiling plates,  
half hundred and  
the best quality, and  
ner of working and  
are equal if not  
ported; particularly  
forges, is excellently  
dials to be in general  
re articles, may have  
store in New-York,  
beel, near Centies  
den, at Newark, or  
ays of any particular  
of the above persons.  
yment for hammers  
arts of Printing  
re inserted for  
n.

neral; which incensing the Duke, he meditated Mr. de la Chalotais' ruin. To effect this, he accused the Attorney General of crimes of which he is entirely innocent; and committed him close prisoner to the Castle of Morlaix. Thro' appointing some of his creatures as Judges, Mr. de la Chalotais was sentenced to die, and a scaffold was erected in the Castle for his execution. But happily for Mr. de la Chalotais, an order from Duke de Choiseul to stop the execution, came but half an hour before it was to have been effected. This changed the whole face of things; and the Duke seems to have fallen into the snare which he had prepared for a man who is an ornament to human nature. The prosecution is now carrying on by the Attorney General of the Parliament of Paris. I know not whether the Duke is yet in custody. Mr. de la Chalotais has two sons, one of whom is Solicitor General of the Parliament of Brittany; but he lost a daughter, whom grief, for the unmerited persecution of the venerable father, brought to the grave. His virtue, and his sufferings, has rendered him the idol of the province; while his enemies are held in the utmost detestation. Time will very probably unfold the mysterious parts of this dark and seemingly abominable scheme."

#### TO THE PRINTER.

Please to insert the following short account of the dispute between the Governor and Assembly, at Boston. Tour's, G.

A Dispute has for some time subsisted and is not like soon to be terminated between the governor of Massachusetts-Bay, and the other two branches of the legislature. The cause of the difference originated during the administration of Bernard, who having pursued and even aggravated the arbitrary measures prescribed by the Ministry, he became at last completely and extremely odious to the people of his government, and all America: He having contrived, by the creation of a new officer, to elude the meaning of the Act of Parliament for regulating the quartering of troops in America, he thereby contrary to the letter and design of the said act, quarter'd several regiments of soldiers in the town of Boston, to the great hurt and oppression of the people: The assembly having met, complain'd of being surrounded with arm'd troops, pray'd that they might be remov'd, and refused to proceed upon business under such circumstances. The governor pretended he had no power to remove the troops, but adjourn'd the assembly to the town of Cambridge. They were greatly offended at this adjournment, whereby the governor had broke in upon the forms of the civil government, and subjected the legislative body, to removal and inconvenience, rather than to remove a military force, arbitrarily and unconstitutionally obtruded upon, and quarter'd among them. The assembly remonstrated against this proceeding, but in vain. They submitted at that time to the necessity, but protested against the precedent. Bernard being called home, the government devolved upon lieutenant governor Hutchinson, who was not much better liked by the people than Bernard himself, whose measures he always seconded and endeavour'd to enforce.

Since Hutchinson's administration, happen'd the massacre of sundry persons in Boston by the soldiery, which occasioned their removal from the town, so that the objection against the assembly's doing business there was removed. Notwithstanding this, the lieutenant governor called the assembly to meet at Cambridge, informing them that for so doing he had his Majesty's express command. The council and the house of representatives have each repeatedly remonstrated against this innovation. They have shewn, that by charter and acts of assembly confirm'd by the king, they have a right to meet at Boston, where convenient buildings are erected for that purpose, and where the records are kept; whereas in Cambridge they are destitute of conveniences, and are intruders upon courtesy. That tho' the governor, as the king's representative, has indeed a right of adjournment to any place in the province, yet he ought never to exercise this right, but in cases when the good of the people and necessity evidently require it; whereas in the present case, the adjournment is not only unnecessary and inconvenient, but plainly intended as an insult upon the colony, or to harass the assembly by adjournments to inconvenient places, into a submission to arbitrary mandates, perhaps to the ruin of their own and their constituents' liberties. They tell the governor, "that the crown, exclusive of itself, has lodged the power of adjournment in him only, as it cannot be exercised with propriety but by a person on the spot; for that it is impossible that the crown at the distance of 1000 leagues should be able understandingly, and with a knowledge of present circumstances, upon which the fitness of such a measure depends, to exert that power; and therefore that it is fit and necessary that such a power should be vested in its representative here, and that the charter does in fact make such an investiture." For these and other reasons, (which it is impossible to do justice to without inserting them at large, and they are very long) they request the governor to convene the assembly as usual at Boston, where they are desirous to proceed upon the weighty business that awaits them, "but that no business now before them can be of such absolute necessity as to require that they should proceed to business under the present grievances, whereby the constitution would be endangered; and therefore they think it their duty finally to refuse to proceed to business at Cambridge; as judging it least likely to be attended with ill consequences to themselves, their constituents and posterity; and therefore that if the governor should finally refuse to remove the assembly to Boston, while there can be no necessity of holding it at Cambridge, the world will judge to whom all the ill consequences of it must be attributed."

The governor persisted in holding the assembly at Cambridge according to the letter of his instructions (which however he refused to shew) but puts a palpably unjust construction upon the principal part of the representation of the two houses.

He concludes, with earnestly recommending to them the immediate proceeding to business; which they again solemnly refuse for the reasons before given, and pray, that if he will not adjourn them to Boston, that they may be dismissed. In answer to this, he tells them, he every day expects letters from his Majesty's secretary of state, and thinks it probable they may contain matters of importance to the government, and therefore that it is necessary they should continue sitting some time longer, that he may have an opportunity of communicating to them, so far as he may be requir'd or allow'd to do it. Thus stood matters the 15th of June.

#### Wanted as a Cook,

A Negro wench, who can be well recommended; for further particulars inquire of Mr. DEAS, hair-dresser, near the Exchange. 33 36

#### PERRY HAYES & SHERBROOKE,

Have for Sale,  
MUSCOVADO Sugars, best French and Jamaica cotton, dried Spanish hides, Cinnamon, Cadiz Salt, British canvas, crates of white stone dishes, and Dutch stiths. The remainder of their European goods will be sold on very low terms. 33 40

#### INOCULATION.

GEORGE PUGH Surgeon, lately arrived from Jamaica, acquaints the Public, that he was the first Person who introduced the Suttonian Method of Inoculation for the Small-Pox in that Part of the West-Indies, where he has been instrumental in almost eradicating that most loathsome Disease. He now proposes carrying on that Branch of his Profession, every Spring and Fall, in Elizabeth Town New-Jersey, where he has opened a Commodious House for the Reception of Patients. Any Person, Family or Company desirous of being inoculated by him at New-York, Philadelphia or else-where, may depend upon his strictest Care and Attendance to conduct them through the Small-Pox, and upon Terms agreeable to their Circumstances, and what may justly be added, with very little Loss of Time or Hindrance. And that all Persons may have it in their Power to satisfy themselves of the Utility of his Practice, he has inserted a few of the Estates that were inoculated by him, without the loss of a Patient, in the Parish of Westmoreland, Jamaica, each Estate having not less than 400 Slaves upon an Average, Deanes Valley, William Witter Esq; Anglessea, Samuel Houghton; Paradise, John Cope; Egypt, Ditto; Prospect, H. Ricketts; Amity, William Bosley; South-Field, William Blake; Williamsfield, Grawl. Roaring River, Hertford, Beckford, Esq; Mount Pleasant, Jacob Ferris, Sweet-River, Friendship, Greenwich, Flo. Vallall. Esq;.

With many more Estates and white People throughout the Island, too numerous to be inserted in this Advertisement. N. B. The Poor, properly recommended, will be inoculated gratis.

#### JONAS PHILLIPS,

Auctioneer and Broker.

**BUYS and sells all sorts of**  
Goods on commissions, for persons at home or abroad, charters and freight vessels, procures money at interest, and transacts all other the general business of a broker and auctioneer, with the greatest dispatch, integrity and secrecy. On Tuesday next will be sold at public vendue, at the said Phillips's house wherein Capt. Thomas Randle lately lived, near the White Hall, opposite David Clarkson, Esq; a parcel of shop goods, with some fine silk and hair twist and buttons, Irish linen, Batavia arrack in bottles, English china, Scotch snuff, &c. On Thursday the 18th inst. two fine English horses and sundry furniture, at the merchants coffee-house. Any person inclining to employ the said Phillips as a broker or auctioneer, may have security for the neat proceeds, for any quantity of goods put into his hands, if required. Goods taken for sale any time in the day and sold at private sale or public auction, exceeding cheap for ready money. 33-36 New-York, June 10th, 1770.

#### To be sold, at public Vendue,

On the 10th of July next, if not sold before at private Sale, A Convenient dwelling house and lot, situated on the road leading to Courler's Hook, between lawyer Jones's and the rope walk: The house is two stories, with three convenient rooms that have fire-places in them. The lot contains in front, 64 feet, in rear 100, with a good board fence round the said lot: Likewise there is on the said lot, a number of valuable fruit trees. Whoever inclines to purchase the said house and lot, at private sale, may apply to EDWARD MEERS, in Horse and Cart-Street. The lot is leased ground for 45 years, from the year 67. Whoever inclines to purchase the said house and lot, may appear at the premises, on the day of sale, as it will be peremptorily sold, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. 33 35

#### Old Jamaica SPIRITS,

A few HOGSHEADS,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JAMES CREIGHTON,

Near the Royal Exchange. 30-

#### ANCHORS, FROM one to ten Hundred

Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality to any made in Europe.

A L S O,

Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by JOHN ABEEL,

Near Counties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

New-York, June 21, 1770.

#### RUN away, on Friday last, from

the subscriber, living in New-York, an apprentice lad, named James Pall, a baker by trade; had on when he went away, a beaver hat, a tow-cloth jacket and trousers, wore no stockings, had brass carved buckles in his shoes, and a scar under his right eye.—Whoever secures and brings him to his master, shall have a dollar reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN STAGG.

New York, 2d May, 1770.

#### RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber,

living in Broad-Street, on Saturday the 28th of April last, a yellow Skin Negro Wench, named Nella, born in Barbados, about 25 Years of Age, of a middle Stature: Had on when she went away, a blue striped Homespun Petticoat, a blue Coating Waistcoat lined with Ozaburgh, a blue Cotton Romall Handkerchief tied about her Head, and a red and white croft barr'd Handkerchief round her Neck, without Shoes or Stockings. Whoever will apprehend and bring the said Negro Wench to her Master, shall have Five Dollars Reward; and whoever harbours or conceals her, may rest fully assured of having the Severity of the Law put in Force against them. (34 35) RICHARD HARRIS.

New-York, June 7, 1770.

#### COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER.

WHEREAS it appears to this Board, by an Account exhibited to them by their Treasurer, That very considerable Sums are due and owing to this Corporation, from a Number of Persons for Rents, referred on Grants, Leases, and otherwise; which have from Time to Time issued to them: And whereas several Notifications have heretofore been made by this Board, requesting the Payment of such Arrears; notwithstanding which, little or no Notice has hitherto been paid. This Board do therefore hereby Order, that Alderman Blagge, Alderman Des Broffes, Alderman Lott, with Messrs. Huggitt, Curtenius, and Van Varrck, or any four of them, be a Committee to convene before them, without Delay, all such Persons, who so appear to be in Arrear for Quit-Rents, and otherwise, in order that the same may be duly paid and satisfied; and all such as do not attend said Committee, may depend on being prosecuted, without expecting any further or other Notice from the Board.

By Order of the Common Council,

AUGUSTUS V. CORTLANDT, Clerk.

The above Committee, in Consequence of their Appointment, have desired me to give Notice, to such Persons who are indebted to the Corporation, that they, the said Committee will attend, at the Common Council Chamber in the City-Hall of this City, on Monday the 18th of this Instant June, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, and so on from Day to Day, at the same Hour, during that Week, in order that such as are disposed to satisfy their Arrears, may attend accordingly.

By Order of the said Committee,

AUGUSTUS V. CORTLANDT.

#### THE imposition of a tax upon

Goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies, altho' a palpable violation of their most sacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itself impolitic, absurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herself; Yet, notwithstanding the absurdity of the measure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles so necessary to us, that it was with reason supposed we could not do without them, and therefore should be compelled by our wants, to submit to the imposition.

The resolutions of the colonies to stop importation from Great Britain, till she retracted her unjust claims, was judiciously calculated to answer the end, but defective in making provision for a supply of the necessary articles by other means.—If this supply cannot be obtained, for articles of absolute necessity, it is impossible that our agreement for non-importation should long subsist, or answer the end proposed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a friend to the design, and would preserve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all possible encouragement to the manufactures among ourselves, of those necessary articles on which Great Britain has imposed duties. Among these articles none is more necessary and considerable than paper,—nor more easily supplied, among our selves, if proper encouragement is given,—encouragement that it is every one's power to give,—to the paper makers.—Without rags it is impossible for them to supply us with paper.—There are rags abundantly sufficient for the purpose, if people would only be at the pains to save them.—The value to each person is such a trifle, they do not think it worth while, but they should not save them merely for the value to themselves, but from a principle of love to their country,—if they were even to give them to the paper makers, they would find their account in the service they would do their country, in whose welfare their own is involved. The little that every one might contribute to this article, would raise a quantity sufficient to answer the end.—And surely those who will not be at the pains of this little service, cannot be friends to their country, nor expect to be so esteemed.

Ready Money given for CLEAN RAGS, by JOHN KEATING, Who makes and sells Writing and Printing Paper, &c.

#### TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the first Day of April next, THE Dwelling House where the

late Robert Hunter Morris Esq; lived, with the Out-Houses, and One Hundred and Eighty-seven and a Half Acres of Land, with Meadow situate on Shrewsbury River. Inquire of ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Portland-Point, June 21, 1770. 33 35

#### Wants Employment,

A Young man that would willingly serve a gentleman in the country, as a clerk and steward: Or would teach school in a gentleman's family: Or a public school in a good neighbourhood. For further particulars inquire of the printer. 34 35

#### THIS is to forewarn the Public

in general, not to trust any Person or Persons whatsoever on my Account, without my Order in writing, as I will not pay for any Thing that will be taken up in my Name after the Publication hereof. Witness my Hand at New-York, the 23th Day of June, 1770. 34 35 DUNCAN M'MULLAN.

#### PURSUANT to an Order made by

the Hon. Daniel Horsmanden, and George Duncan Esqrs. two of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York, upon the Petition of Benjamin and Moses Hays, Insolvent Debtors, and sundry of their Creditors: Notice is hereby given, by the Petitioners, to all the Creditors of the said Benjamin and Moses Hays, to shew Cause (if any they have) to the said Justices, by Tuesday the seventeenth Day of July next, at ten o'Clock in the Morning, at the House of the said Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; in Smith-Street, in the City of New-York, why an Assignment of the Estate of the said Benjamin and Moses Hays, should not be made to George Duncan and Gabriel H. Ludlow, appointed by the Petitioners for that Purpose, and the said Benjamin and Moses Hays, be thereupon discharged, agreeable to the Directions of several Acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New-York; the one entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned;" one other, entitled, "An Act, to continue an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned, with an Addition thereto;' and the other, entitled, 'An Act more effectually 'to secure to Creditors the Benefits intended by the Acts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.'" New-York, 4th June, 1770. 34 35